

40, Truro 41, Olive Branch 44, Port Royal 46, Canard 50, Rising Sun 52, Lunenburg 60, Lake 71, Wallace 75, Margaretville 80, Father Mathew 85, Bethlehem 89, Kellogg 92, Chedabucto 93, Evening Star 97, Invincible 100, Victoria Mines 103, Wellington 109, Railway 111, Southampton 117, Flowing Fountain 118, Alma 121, Lower Horton 122, Vesper 124, June Rose 125, Emblem, 126.

The following named Divisions have not sent in their returns for quarter ending 31st March, 1856:—Concord 5, Mechanics 34, Queen's Own 54, Morning Star 59, Rock 63, Iron Age 82, Maine Law 114, Salem 116, Diligent River 120, Inkermann 123.

Returns for quarter ending 30th June are still due from Concord 5, Columbia 21, Mechanics 34, Cumberland 35, Queen's Own 54, Morning Star 59, Rock 63, Harmony 67, Aurora 68, Aurora 70, Agricola 72, Iron Age 82, Wilmot 88, Garland 105, Parsboro' 110, Exeter 113, Maine Law 114, Pheonix 115, Salem 116, Diligent River 120, Inkermann 123.

The undernamed Divisions have not yet sent in their returns for the quarter ending 30th September, 1856:—Acadia 1, Central 2, Milton 4, Concord 5, New Caledonia 14, Hebron 19, Columbia 24, Mechanics 34, Cumberland 35, Truro 41, Olive Branch 44, Queen's Own 54, Morning Star 59, Lunenburg 60, Star in the East 61, Rock 63, Harmony 67, Aurora 68, Aurora 70, Lake 71, Iron Age 82, Garland 105, Victoria Mines 108, Parsboro' 110, Maine Law 114, Pheonix 115, Salem 116, Flowing Fountain 118, Diligent River 120, Lower Horton 122, Inkermann 123.

I he. with submit my accounts, which I trust on examination will be found correct.

I would call the attention of the G. D. to a resolution passed at the last Annual Session in reference to the collecting of statistics of Intemperance by the subordinate Divisions under this jurisdiction, the records of which were to be forwarded to the Grand Scribe. No copies of such records—if any have been kept by the Divisions—have yet been received.

As this Grand Division has agreed with the other Colonial Grand Divisions in an application to the National Division of North America for a separate Charter—and as that body has concluded to hold the matter "under advisement until the next Annual meeting"—it will be necessary to decide at this session what farther steps should be taken in reference to that subject. I would here state that I have forwarded a communication to the Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of New Brunswick, requesting him to acquaint me with the action of that body on the subject—as it does not appear that that Division has united with the others in the application referred to; I have not yet received an answer.

Since the last Quarterly Session a Charter has been granted for the institution of a new Division at St Peter's, Cape Breton. D.G. W.P. D. N. Macqueen, of Sydney, was authorised to organise the Division; I have not yet been informed of its organization.

Having now entered upon the labours of the session let us do our duty faithfully; and I trust that at its close we may be enabled to refer with pleasure to the work we have done; and when we each return to the subordinate Divisions with which we are connected, let it be our object to diffuse new

energy among the brethren, and advance the interests of the Order to the utmost of our abilities.

In conclusion I pray that the "Great Patriarch above," to whom we should always be thankful for the success that has hitherto attended our efforts, may lend us his countenance and blessing, and assist us in conducting our labours to a happy and successful conclusion.

Submitted in L. P. and F.

PATRICK MORGAN, G. S.  
Halifax, October 22nd, 1856.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE "SONS."

If the Order has not accomplished all that might have been accomplished, what Association has, or could have, done more, under the same circumstances? It is a matter of astonishment that it has withstood so well the assaults made upon it; and the fact that it is to-day the greatest temperance organization in the world, ought to inspire every one of its membership with hope and confidence for the future. Nothing but the protection and favor of God could have brought our Order in safety to this hour. If it had not been that the Lord was on our side, we should have ceased to exist. Let us look briefly at some of the adverse influences which we have encountered, and some of the causes which have operated to diminish our numbers, and cripple our efficiency.

1. In the very inception of the Order, many who had been active temperance men raised the silly cry, that it was a *secret* institution, and therefore dangerous to the Church and State. This class embracing many of the clergy, united with the enemies of virtue and temperance in derounging the Order.

2. An influential portion of the Washingtonian army, who had gained some notoriety as lecturers, and who, in their own estimation, were already great men, saw that the Order would place them on their proper level, and they directed their envenomed shafts against it.

3. Political jugglers were afraid of the moral power which the Order could combine, and bring upon them and their unhalloved schemes, and they used every weapon against the Order, which good and bad men could invent.

4. In the first years of its existence, there was too much effort made to multiply members, without proper inquiry as to their qualifications, and multitudes were initiated who cared for nothing but the spoils, either in the form of pecuniary benefits or official honors. All such were, of course, dead weights, and in many localities destroyed Divisions.

5. Divisions were instituted in places where there was not a sufficient number to carry them forward, or where no suitable room could be procured for meeting.

6. Other organizations, like parasites, sprung up and weakened, if they did not destroy Divisions, and then died themselves. Many of our members have without considering the effects upon the Order, joined, supported and encouraged other Temperance Associations—thus dividing their affections and efforts, often to the entire prostration of all organization.

7.—In our out-door efforts to assure prohibitory laws, and enlighten the public mind, we have forgotten the Division rooms, and neglected the *recruiting service*.

8. Exciting political campaigns, or meet-

ings of other *Orders*, have engrossed our time or attention.

These, though not all, have been the principal embarrassments to progress, and it will be observed that not one of them is incidental to the Order itself. They are all outside troubles, and, consequently, ought not to weaken the faith, or shake the confidence, of any one in the value of the Institution.

Of one thing we speak confidently, without pretending to the gift of prophecy, viz.: if the *Order of the Sons of Temperance* fails, not one of the thousand other Temperance Associations can succeed. If it dies, they will not long survive.

We call upon every Son of Temperance, and every friend of Temperance Reform, to stand by the Order, as the only safe reliance. Let us rally around our altars, and swear allegiance anew to the cause of humanity and humanity's God!—*Crusader*.

### AFFECTING INCIDENT.

I recollect one member of Congress who was always rallying me about our Congressional Temperate Society.

"Briggs," he used to say, "I'm going to join your Temperance Society, as soon as my demijohn is empty." But just before it became empty, he always filled it. At one time, toward the close of the session, he said to me:

"I am going to sign the pledge when I get home. I am in earnest," continued he; "my demijohn is nearly empty, and I am not to fill it again." He spoke with such an air of seriousness as I had not before observed, and it impressed; and I asked him what it meant—what had changed his feelings.

"Why," said he, "I had a short time since a visit from my brother, who stated to me a fact that more deeply impressed and affected me, than anything I recollect to have heard upon the subject, in any temperance speech I ever heard or read.

"In my neighbourhood is a gentleman of my acquaintance, well educated, who once had some property, but is now reduced—poor! He has a beautiful and lovely wife—a lady of cultivation and refinement—and a most charming daughter.

"This gentleman had become decidedly intemperate in his habits, and had fully alarmed his friends in regard to him. At one time, when a number of his former associates were together they counselled as to what could be done for him. Finally, one of them said to him, 'Why don't you send your daughter away to a certain distinguished school?' which he named."

"Oh, I cannot," said he; "It is out of the question. I am not able to bear the expense. Poor girl! I wish I could."

"Well," said his friend, "if you will sign the temperance pledge, I will be at all the expense of attending school for one year."

"What does this mean?" said he. "Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard?"

"No matter," said his friend, "about that now, but I will do as I said."

"And I," said another, "will pay the rent of your farm a year, if you will sign the pledge."

"Well, these offers are certainly liberal—but what do they mean? Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard? What can it mean! But gentlemen, in view of your liberality, I will make an offer. I will sign if you will?"

This was a proposition they had not considered, and were not very well prepared to